United Nations A/HRC/25/L.38

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 7
Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Cuba, Ecuador,* Guinea,* Honduras,* Lebanon,* Mali,* Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Senegal,* South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen* (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Zimbabwe:* draft resolution

25/... Human rights situation in Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling also relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council,

Taking note of the recent reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, as well as of other relevant recent reports of the Human Rights Council,

Aware of the responsibility of the international community to promote human rights and ensure respect for international law,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice, and recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Noting in particular the Court's reply, including that the construction of the wall being built by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and its associated regime are contrary to international law,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and deeply concerned at the fragmentation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, through the construction of settlements, settler roads, the wall and other measures that are tantamount to de facto annexation of Palestinian land,

Emphasizing the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and reaffirming the obligation of the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention under articles 146, 147 and 148 with regard to penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities of the High Contracting Parties,

Mindful of the failure by Israel, the occupying Power, to live up to its obligations as set forth in international law and as reaffirmed in all relevant United Nations resolutions and the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice,

Reaffirming that all States have the right and the duty to take actions in conformity with international human rights law and international humanitarian law to counter deadly acts of violence against their civilian population in order to protect the lives of their citizens,

Stressing the need for full compliance with the Israeli-Palestinian agreements reached within the context of the Middle East peace process, including the Sharm el-Sheikh understandings, and the implementation of the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

Expressing grave concern about the continuing systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, including that arising from the excessive use of force and military operations causing death and injury to Palestinian civilians, including children, women and non-violent, peaceful demonstrators; the use of collective punishment; the closure of areas; the confiscation of land; the establishment and expansion of settlements; the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in departure from the Armistice Line of 1949; the policies and practices that discriminate against and disproportionately affect the Palestinian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; the discriminatory allocation of water resources between Israeli settlers, who reside illegally in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the Palestinian population of the said Territory; the violation of the basic right to adequate housing, which is a component of the right to an adequate standard of living; the destruction of property and infrastructure; and all other actions by it designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Gravely concerned in particular about the critical humanitarian and security situation in the Gaza Strip, including that resulting from the prolonged continuous closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009 and in November 2012, which caused extensive loss of life and injury, particularly among Palestinian civilians, including children and women, widespread destruction and damage to Palestinian homes, properties, vital infrastructure and public institutions, including hospitals, schools and United Nations facilities and the internal displacement of civilians, as well as about the firing of rockets into Israel,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the continued impeding of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, on the human rights situation and on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population,

Stressing the need to end immediately the closure of the Gaza Strip and for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, both of 15 November 2005, to allow for the freedom of movement of the Palestinian civilian population within and into and out of the Gaza Strip, taking into account Israeli concerns,

Expressing deep concern at the Israeli policy of closures and the imposition of severe restrictions and checkpoints, several of which have been transformed into structures akin to permanent border crossings, other physical obstacles and a permit regime, which are applied in a discriminatory manner affecting the Palestinian population only, and all of which obstruct the freedom of movement of persons and goods, including medical and humanitarian goods, throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and impair the Territory's contiguity, and deeply concerned also at the consequent violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people and the negative impact on their socioeconomic situation and the efforts aimed at rehabilitating and developing the Palestinian economy,

Deploring all policies and practices whereby Israeli settlers, who reside illegally in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are accorded preferential treatment over the Palestinian population in terms of access to roads, infrastructure, land, property, housing, natural resources and judicial mechanisms, resulting in widespread human rights violations of Palestinians,

Emphasizing that the destruction of property and the permanent displacement of Palestinian communities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, from their initial locations constitute, in all but the most limited cases as specified under international law, violations of the prohibitions on destruction of property and forcible transfer, respectively, under articles 53 and 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention,

Expressing deep concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women and elected members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, continue to be detained and held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including, inter alia, unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, lack of proper medical care, denial of family visits and denial of due process, that impair their well-being, and expressing deep concern also about the ill-treatment and harassment of any Palestinian prisoner and all reports of torture,

Expressing concern about the possible consequences of the enactment by Israel, the occupying Power, of military orders regarding the detention, imprisonment and deportation of Palestinian civilians from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard the prohibition under international humanitarian law of the deportation of civilians from occupied territories,

Convinced of the need for an international presence to monitor the situation, to contribute to ending the violence and protecting the Palestinian civilian population and to help the parties implement the agreements reached and, in this regard, recalling the positive contribution of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron,

Taking note of the continued efforts and tangible progress made in the security sector by the Palestinian Government, calling upon the parties to continue cooperation that benefits both Palestinians and Israelis, in particular by promoting security and building confidence, and expressing the hope that such progress will be extended to all major population centres,

Emphasizing the right of all people in the region to the enjoyment of human rights as enshrined in the international human rights covenants,

1. *Reiterates* that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council are illegal and have no validity;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and cease immediately all measures and actions taken in violation and in breach of the Convention;

3. *Stresses* the need for Israel, the occupying Power, to withdraw from the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, so as to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its universally recognized right to self-determination;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all practices and actions that violate the human rights of the Palestinian people, and that it fully respect human rights law and comply with its legal obligations in this regard, including in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Also demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease its imposition of prolonged closures and economic and movement restrictions, including those amounting to a blockade on the Gaza Strip, which severely restricts the freedom of movement of Palestinians within, into and out of Gaza and their access to basic utilities, housing, education, work, health and an adequate standard of living via various measures, including import and export restrictions, that have a direct impact on livelihoods, economic sustainability and development throughout Gaza, and, in this regard, calls upon Israel to implement fully the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, in order to allow for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods and for the acceleration of long overdue reconstruction in the Gaza Strip;

6. *Reiterates* the need for respect for the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and for guarantees of the freedom of movement of persons and goods within the Palestinian territory, including movement into and from East Jerusalem, into and from the Gaza Strip, between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and to and from the outside world;

7. *Expresses grave concern* at the confiscation and damage by Israel, the occupying Power, of fishing nets in the Gaza Strip for which there is no discernible security justification;

8. *Condemns* the excessive use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian civilians, particularly in the Gaza Strip, and in the context of peaceful protests in the West Bank, resulting in extensive loss of life and vast numbers of injuries;

9. *Also condemns* the firing of rockets against Israeli civilian areas resulting in loss of life and injury;

10. *Further condemns* all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, including the torching of places of worship and the destruction of olive trees and crops by Israeli settlers;

11. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all violations of the right to education of Palestinians, including those stemming from restrictions on movement and incidents of harassment and attacks on school children and educational facilities by Israeli settlers and as a result of Israeli military action;

12. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end any harassment, intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders who peacefully advocate for the rights of

Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including by cooperating with United Nations human rights bodies;

13. *Expresses deep concern* at the conditions of the Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails and detention centres, demands that Israel, the occupying Power, fully respect and abide by its international law obligations towards all Palestinian prisoners and detainees in its custody, and also expresses its concern at the continued extensive use of administrative detention, calls for a full implementation of the agreement reached in May 2012 for a prompt and independent investigation into all cases of death custody, and also calls upon Israel to release any Palestinian prisoner whose detention is not in accordance with international law;

14. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease its policy of transferring prisoners from the Occupied Palestinian Territory into the territory of Israel, and respect fully its obligations under article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention;

15. *Urges* Israel, the occupying Power, to ensure that any arrest, detention and/or trial of Palestinian children is in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including by refraining from holding criminal proceedings against them in military courts that, by definition, fall short of providing the necessary guarantees to ensure respect for their rights and that infringe upon their right to non-discrimination;

16. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all of its settlement activities, the construction of the wall and any other measures aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, all of which have, inter alia, a grave and detrimental impact on the human rights of the Palestinian people and the prospects for a peaceful settlement;

17. *Also demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, and that it immediately cease the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, dismantle forthwith the structure situated therein, repeal or render ineffective all legislative and regulatory acts relating thereto, and make reparation for all damage caused by the construction of the wall, which has had a grave impact on the human rights and the socioeconomic living conditions of the Palestinian people;

18. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately cease any demolitions or plans for demolitions that would result in the forcible transfer or forced eviction of Palestinians, particularly in the vulnerable areas of the Jordan Valley, the periphery of Jerusalem and the South Hebron Hills, to facilitate the return of those Palestinian communities already subjected to forcible transfer or eviction to their original dwellings and to ensure adequate housing and legal security of tenure;

19. *Urges* Israel, the occupying Power, to ensure that water resource allocation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is not discriminatory and does not result in water shortages disproportionately affecting the Palestinian population of the West Bank, and to take urgent steps to facilitate the restoration of the water infrastructure of the West Bank, including in the Jordan Valley, affected by the destruction of the wells of local civilians, roof water tanks and other water and irrigation facilities under military and settler operation since 1967;

20. *Deplores* the illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem, including home demolitions, evictions of Palestinian residents, excavations in and around religious

and historic sites, and all other unilateral measures aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the city and of the Territory as a whole;

21. *Expresses grave concern* at:

(*a*) The restrictions imposed by Israel that impede access of Christian and Muslim worshippers to holy sites in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and calls upon Israel to include guarantees for non-discrimination on grounds of religion or belief as well as for the preservation and peaceful access to all religious sites;

(*b*) The increasing tensions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the wider region, including those stemming from attempts aimed at illegally and forcibly changing the status quo of holy sites;

22. *Expresses serious concern* at the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law adopted by the Knesset, which suspends the possibility, with certain rare exceptions, of family reunification between an Israeli citizen and a person residing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, thus adversely affecting the lives of many families;

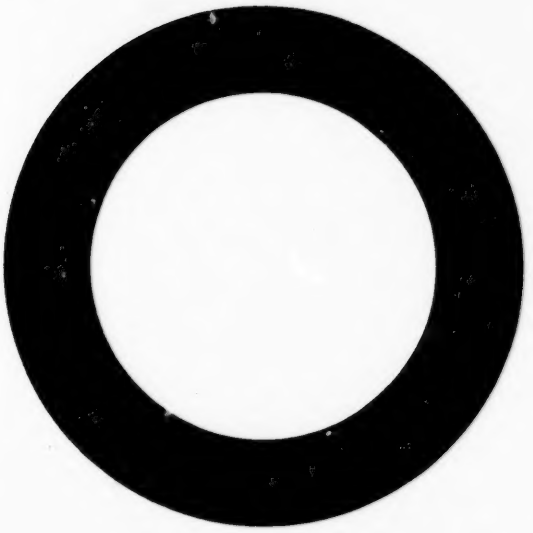
23. *Urges* Member States to continue to provide emergency assistance to the Palestinian people to alleviate the financial crisis and the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, particularly in the Gaza Strip;

24. *Emphasizes* the need to preserve and develop the Palestinian institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and the promotion of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

25. *Stresses* the need for Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by all relevant United Nations resolutions and to cooperate with the Human Rights Council, all special procedures and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session;

27. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



United Nations A/HRC/25/L.38/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 7
Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Cuba, Ecuador,* Guinea,* Honduras,* Lebanon,* Mali,* Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Senegal,* South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen* (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Zimbabwe:* draft resolution

25/... Human rights situation in Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling also relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council,

Taking note of the recent reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, as well as of other relevant recent reports of the Human Rights Council,

Aware of the responsibility of the international community to promote human rights and ensure respect for international law,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice, and recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Noting in particular the Court's reply, including that the construction of the wall being built by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and its associated regime are contrary to international law,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and deeply concerned at the fragmentation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, through the construction of settlements, settler roads, the wall and other measures that are tantamount to de facto annexation of Palestinian land,

Emphasizing the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and reaffirming the obligation of the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention under articles 146, 147 and 148 with regard to penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities of the High Contracting Parties,

Mindful of the failure by Israel, the occupying Power, to live up to its obligations as set forth in international law and as reaffirmed in all relevant United Nations resolutions and the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice,

Reaffirming that all States have the right and the duty to take actions in conformity with international human rights law and international humanitarian law to counter deadly acts of violence against their civilian population in order to protect the lives of their citizens,

Stressing the need for full compliance with the Israeli-Palestinian agreements reached within the context of the Middle East peace process, including the Sharm el-Sheikh understandings, and the implementation of the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

Expressing grave concern about the continuing systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, including that arising from the excessive use of force and military operations causing death and injury to Palestinian civilians, including children, women and non-violent, peaceful demonstrators; the use of collective punishment; the closure of areas; the confiscation of land; the establishment and expansion of settlements; the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in departure from the Armistice Line of 1949; the policies and practices that discriminate against and disproportionately affect the Palestinian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; the discriminatory allocation of water resources between Israeli settlers, who reside illegally in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the Palestinian population of the said Territory; the violation of the basic right to adequate housing, which is a component of the right to an adequate standard of living; the destruction of property and infrastructure; and all other actions by it designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Gravely concerned in particular about the critical humanitarian and security situation in the Gaza Strip, including that resulting from the prolonged continuous closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009 and in November 2012, which caused extensive loss of life and injury, particularly among Palestinian civilians, including children and women, widespread destruction and damage to Palestinian homes, properties, vital infrastructure and public institutions, including hospitals, schools and United Nations facilities and the internal displacement of civilians, as well as about the firing of rockets into Israel,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the continued impeding of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, on the human rights situation and on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population,

Stressing the need to end immediately the closure of the Gaza Strip and for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, both of 15 November 2005, to allow for the freedom of movement of the Palestinian civilian population within and into and out of the Gaza Strip, taking into account Israeli concerns,

Expressing deep concern at the Israeli policy of closures and the imposition of severe restrictions and checkpoints, several of which have been transformed into structures akin to permanent border crossings, other physical obstacles and a permit regime, which are applied in a discriminatory manner affecting the Palestinian population only, and all of which obstruct the freedom of movement of persons and goods, including medical and humanitarian goods, throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and impair the Territory's contiguity, and deeply concerned also at the consequent violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people and the negative impact on their socioeconomic situation and the efforts aimed at rehabilitating and developing the Palestinian economy,

Deploring all policies and practices whereby Israeli settlers, who reside illegally in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are accorded preferential treatment over the Palestinian population in terms of access to roads, infrastructure, land, property, housing, natural resources and judicial mechanisms, resulting in widespread human rights violations of Palestinians,

Emphasizing that the destruction of property and the permanent displacement of Palestinian communities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, from their initial locations constitute, in all but the most limited cases as specified under international law, violations of the prohibitions on destruction of property and forcible transfer, respectively, under articles 53 and 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention,

Expressing deep concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women and elected members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, continue to be detained and held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including, inter alia, unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, lack of proper medical care, denial of family visits and denial of due process, that impair their well-being, and expressing deep concern also about the ill-treatment and harassment of any Palestinian prisoner and all reports of torture,

Expressing concern about the possible consequences of the enactment by Israel, the occupying Power, of military orders regarding the detention, imprisonment and deportation of Palestinian civilians from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard the prohibition under international humanitarian law of the deportation of civilians from occupied territories,

Convinced of the need for an international presence to monitor the situation, to contribute to ending the violence and protecting the Palestinian civilian population and to help the parties implement the agreements reached and, in this regard, recalling the positive contribution of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron,

Taking note of the continued efforts and tangible progress made in the security sector by the Palestinian Government, calling upon the parties to continue cooperation that benefits both Palestinians and Israelis, in particular by promoting security and building confidence, and expressing the hope that such progress will be extended to all major population centres,

Emphasizing the right of all people in the region to the enjoyment of human rights as enshrined in the international human rights covenants,

1. *Reiterates* that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council are illegal and have no validity;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and cease immediately all measures and actions taken in violation and in breach of the Convention;

3. *Stresses* the need for Israel, the occupying Power, to withdraw from the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, so as to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its universally recognized right to self-determination;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all practices and actions that violate the human rights of the Palestinian people, and that it fully respect human rights law and comply with its legal obligations in this regard, including in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Also demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease its imposition of prolonged closures and economic and movement restrictions, including those amounting to a blockade on the Gaza Strip, which severely restricts the freedom of movement of Palestinians within, into and out of Gaza and their access to basic utilities, housing, education, work, health and an adequate standard of living via various measures, including import and export restrictions, that have a direct impact on livelihoods, economic sustainability and development throughout Gaza, and, in this regard, calls upon Israel to implement fully the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, in order to allow for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods and for the acceleration of long overdue reconstruction in the Gaza Strip;

6. *Reiterates* the need for respect for the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and for guarantees of the freedom of movement of persons and goods within the Palestinian territory, including movement into and from East Jerusalem, into and from the Gaza Strip, between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and to and from the outside world;

7. *Expresses grave concern* at the confiscation and damage by Israel of fishing nets in the Gaza Strip for which there is no discernible security justification;

8. *Condemns* the excessive use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian civilians, particularly in the Gaza Strip, and in the context of peaceful protests in the West Bank, resulting in extensive loss of life and vast numbers of injuries;

9. *Also condemns* the firing of rockets against Israeli civilian areas resulting in loss of life and injury;

10. *Further condemns* all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, including the torching of places of worship and the destruction of olive trees and crops by Israeli settlers;

11. *Calls upon* Israel to cease all violations of the right to education of Palestinians, including those stemming from restrictions on movement and incidents of harassment and attacks on school children and educational facilities by Israeli settlers and as a result of Israeli military action;

12. *Calls upon* Israel to end any harassment, intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders who peacefully advocate for the rights of Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including by cooperating with United Nations human rights bodies;

13. *Expresses deep concern* at the conditions of the Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails and detention centres, demands that Israel, the occupying Power, fully respect and abide by its international law obligations towards all Palestinian prisoners and detainees in its custody, and also expresses its concern at the continued extensive use of administrative detention, calls for a full implementation of the agreement reached in May 2012 for a prompt and independent investigation into all cases of death custody, and also calls upon Israel to release any Palestinian prisoner whose detention is not in accordance with international law;

14. *Demands* that Israel cease its policy of transferring prisoners from the Occupied Palestinian Territory into the territory of Israel, and respect fully its obligations under article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention;

15. *Urges* Israel to ensure that any arrest, detention and/or trial of Palestinian children is in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including by refraining from holding criminal proceedings against them in military courts that, by definition, fall short of providing the necessary guarantees to ensure respect for their rights and that infringe upon their right to non-discrimination;

16. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all of its settlement activities, the construction of the wall and any other measures aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, all of which have, inter alia, a grave and detrimental impact on the human rights of the Palestinian people and the prospects for a peaceful settlement;

17. *Also demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, and that it immediately cease the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, dismantle forthwith the structure situated therein, repeal or render ineffective all legislative and regulatory acts relating thereto, and make reparation for all damage caused by the construction of the wall, which has had a grave impact on the human rights and the socioeconomic living conditions of the Palestinian people;

18. *Calls upon* Israel to immediately cease any demolitions or plans for demolitions that would result in the forcible transfer or forced eviction of Palestinians, particularly in the vulnerable areas of the Jordan Valley, the periphery of Jerusalem and the South Hebron Hills, to facilitate the return of those Palestinian communities already subjected to forcible transfer or eviction to their original dwellings and to ensure adequate housing and legal security of tenure;

19. *Urges* Israel to ensure that water resource allocation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is not discriminatory and does not result in water shortages disproportionately affecting the Palestinian population of the West Bank, and to take urgent steps to facilitate the restoration of the water infrastructure of the West Bank, including in the Jordan Valley, affected by the destruction of the wells of local civilians, roof water tanks and other water and irrigation facilities under military and settler operation since 1967;

20. *Deplores* the illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem, including home demolitions, evictions of Palestinian residents, excavations in and around religious and historic sites, and all other unilateral measures aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the city and of the Territory as a whole;

21. *Expresses grave concern* at:

(*a*) The restrictions imposed by Israel that impede access of Christian and Muslim worshippers to holy sites in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and calls upon Israel to include guarantees for non-discrimination on grounds of religion or belief as well as for the preservation and peaceful access to all religious sites;

(*b*) The increasing tensions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the wider region, including those stemming from attempts aimed at illegally changing the status quo of holy sites;

22. *Expresses serious concern* at the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law adopted by the Knesset, which suspends the possibility, with certain rare exceptions, of family reunification between an Israeli citizen and a person residing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, thus adversely affecting the lives of many families;

23. *Urges* Member States to continue to provide emergency assistance to the Palestinian people to alleviate the financial crisis and the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, particularly in the Gaza Strip;

24. *Emphasizes* the need to preserve and develop the Palestinian institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and the promotion of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

25. *Stresses* the need for Israel to abide by all relevant United Nations resolutions and to cooperate with the Human Rights Council, all special procedures and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session;

27. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.39

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 7
Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Cuba, Ecuador,* Guinea,* Mali,* Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Senegal,* South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen* (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Zimbabwe:* draft resolution

25/... Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution S-9/1, adopted on 12 January 2009, and resolution S-12/1, adopted on 16 October 2010, in follow-up to the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict,[1]

Recalling also the relevant rules and principles of international law, including international humanitarian and international human rights law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, which is applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

1. *Renews* its recommendation that the General Assembly remain apprised of the matter until it is satisfied that appropriate action with regard to implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict is taken at the domestic or international level in order to ensure justice for victims and accountability for perpetrators, and to remain also ready to consider whether additional action within its powers is required in the interests of justice;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

[1] A/HRC/12/48.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.40

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 7
Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Ecuador,* Guinea,* Mali,* Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Senegal,* South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen* (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Zimbabwe:* draft resolution

25/... Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Human Rights Council,

Deeply concerned at the suffering of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan due to the systematic and continuous violation of their fundamental and human rights by Israel since the Israeli military occupation of 1967,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also all relevant General Assembly resolutions, the most recent being resolution 68/84 of 11 December 2013, in which the Assembly declared that Israel had failed to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and demanded that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of the decision by Israel of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Taking note with deep concern of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[1] and, in this connection, deploring the Israeli settlements in the

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

[1] A/68/379.

occupied Arab territories and expressing regret at the constant refusal of Israel to cooperate with and to receive the Special Committee,

Guided by the relevant provisions of the Charter, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and the relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Reaffirming the importance of the peace process, which started in Madrid on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November and 338 (1973) of October 1973, and the principle of land for peace, and expressing its concern at the halting of the peace process in the Middle East and its hope that peace talks will be resumed on the basis of the full implementation of resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region,

Reaffirming also the previous relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Human Rights Council, the most recent being Council resolution 22/17 of 21 March 2013,

1. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council decided, inter alia, that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and without international legal effect, and demanded that Israel rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Also calls upon* Israel to desist from its continuous building of settlements, the most recent of which is the settlement campaign being conducted by the so-called Golan Regional Council under the slogan "Come to the Golan", and to desist from changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan, and emphasizes that the displaced persons of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan must be allowed to return to their homes and to recover their property;

3. *Further calls upon* Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to desist from its repressive measures against them and from all other practices that obstruct the enjoyment of their fundamental rights and their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, some of which are mentioned in the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories;[1]

4. *Calls upon* Israel to allow the Syrian population of occupied Syrian Golan to visit their families and relatives in the Syrian motherland through the Quneitra checkpoint and under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to rescind its decision to prohibit these visits, as it is in flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

5. *Also calls upon* Israel to release immediately the Syrian detainees in Israeli prisons, some of whom have been detained for more than 27 years, and to treat them in conformity with international humanitarian law;

6. *Further calls upon* Israel, in this connection, to allow delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit Syrian prisoners of conscience and detainees in Israeli prisons accompanied by specialized physicians to assess the state of their physical and mental health and to protect their lives;

7. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, including the Knesset's decision of 22 November 2010 to hold a referendum before any withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan and East Jerusalem, that seek to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

8. *Again calls upon* States Members of the United Nations not to recognize any of the above-mentioned legislative or administrative measures;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies, international and regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations to disseminate it as widely as possible and to report on this matter to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session;

10. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the human rights violations in the occupied Syrian Golan at its twenty-eighth session.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.41

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 9
Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

25/... Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the commitment made by all States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to, inter alia, religion or belief,

Reaffirming also Human Rights Council resolutions 16/18 of 24 March 2011,19/25 of 23 March 2012 and 22/31 of 22 March 2013, as well as General Assembly resolutions 66/167 of 19 December 2011, 67/178 of 20 December 2012 and 68/169 of 18 December 2013,

Reaffirming further the obligation of States to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion or belief and to implement measures to guarantee the equal and effective protection of the law,

Reaffirming that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides, inter alia, that everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, which shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching,

Reaffirming also the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in strengthening democracy and combating religious intolerance, and also that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities, in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Expressing deep concern at those acts that advocate religious hatred and thereby undermine the spirit of tolerance,

Reaffirming that terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Reaffirming also that violence can never be an acceptable response to acts of intolerance on the basis of religion or belief,

Reaffirming further the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in strengthening democracy and combating religious intolerance,

Reaffirming the positive role of human rights education and training in promoting tolerance, non-discrimination and equality,

Deeply concerned about incidents of intolerance, discrimination and violence against persons based on their religion or belief in all regions of the world,

Deploring any advocacy of discrimination or violence on the basis of religion or belief,

Strongly deploring all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief, as well as any such acts directed against their homes, businesses, properties, schools, cultural centres or places of worship,

Concerned about actions that wilfully exploit tensions or target individuals on the basis of their religion or belief,

Noting with deep concern the instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence in many parts of the world, including cases motivated by discrimination against persons belonging to religious minorities, in addition to the negative projection of the followers of religions and the enforcement of measures that specifically discriminate against persons on the basis of religion or belief,

Expressing concern at the growing manifestation of intolerance based on religion or belief that can generate hatred and violence among individuals from and within different nations that may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels and, in this regard, emphasizing the importance of respect for religious and cultural diversity, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue aimed at promoting a culture of tolerance and respect among individuals, societies and nations,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of people of all religions or beliefs to humanity and the contribution that dialogue among religious groups can make towards an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Recognizing also that working together to enhance the implementation of existing legal regimes that protect individuals against discrimination and hate crimes, increase interfaith and intercultural efforts and expand human rights education are an important first step in combating incidents of intolerance, discrimination and violence against individuals on the basis of religion or belief,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 68/127 on "A world against violence and violent extremism", adopted by the Assembly by consensus on 18 December 2013, and welcoming the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in promoting intercultural dialogue, the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures, as well as the work of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for interreligious and intercultural dialogue in Vienna, and Assembly resolution 65/5 of 20 October 2010 on World Interfaith Harmony Week proposed by King Abdullah II of Jordan,

Welcoming in this regard all international, regional and national initiatives aimed at promoting interreligious, intercultural and interfaith harmony and combating discrimination against individuals on the basis of religion or belief, including the launching of the Istanbul Process, and taking note of the recent initiative of the chairmanship of Albania of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe under the theme "United in Diversity" and the initiative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,

1. *Expresses deep concern* at the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, as well as programmes and agendas pursued by extremists organizations and groups aimed at creating and perpetuating negative stereotypes about religious groups, in particular when condoned by Governments;

2. *Expresses its concern* that incidents of religious intolerance, discrimination and related violence, as well as of negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief, continue to rise around the world, and condemns, in this context, any advocacy of religious hatred against individuals that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and urges States to take effective measures, as set forth in the present resolution, consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, to address and combat such incidents;

3. *Condemns deeply* any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media or any other means;

4. *Welcomes* international, regional and national initiatives aimed at promoting interreligious, intercultural and interfaith harmony and combating discrimination against individuals on the basis of religion or belief, in particular the series of experts meetings held in Washington, D.C., London, Geneva and Doha, in the framework of the Istanbul process to discuss the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 16/18;

5. *Notes* the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the holding of four regional workshops, in Austria, Chile, Kenya and Thailand, on separate but related issues, as well as the final workshop in Morocco and its outcome document, the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and the recommendations and conclusions contained therein;

6. *Recognizes* that the open, public debate of ideas, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue, at the local, national and international levels can be among the best protections against religious intolerance and can play a positive role in strengthening democracy and combating religious hatred, and convinced that continuing dialogue on these issues can help to overcome existing misperceptions;

7. *Notes* the speech given by Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the fifteenth session of the Human Rights Council, and draws on his call on States to take the following actions to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect by:

(*a*) Encouraging the creation of collaborative networks to build mutual understanding, promoting dialogue and inspiring constructive action towards shared policy goals and the pursuit of tangible outcomes, such as servicing projects in the fields of education, health, conflict prevention, employment, integration and media education;

(*b*) Creating an appropriate mechanism within Governments to, inter alia, identify and address potential areas of tension between members of different religious communities, and assisting with conflict prevention and mediation;

(*c*) Encouraging the training of government officials in effective outreach strategies;

(*d*) Encouraging the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities the causes of discrimination, and evolving strategies to counter these causes;

(*e*) Speaking out against intolerance, including advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;

(*f*) Adopting measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief;

(*g*) Understanding the need to combat denigration and negative religious stereotyping of persons, as well as incitement to religious hatred, by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, region and international levels through, inter alia, education and awareness-building;

(*h*) Recognizing that the open, constructive and respectful debate of ideas, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue at the local, national and international levels, can play a positive role in combating religious hatred, incitement and violence;

8. *Calls upon* all States:

(*a*) To take effective measures to ensure that public functionaries, in the conduct of their public duties, do not discriminate against an individual on the basis of religion or belief;

(*b*) To foster religious freedom and pluralism by promoting the ability of members of all religious communities to manifest their religion, and to contribute openly and on an equal footing to society;

(*c*) To encourage the representation and meaningful participation of individuals, irrespective of their religion in all sectors of society;

(*d*) To make a strong effort to counter religious profiling, which is understood to be the invidious use of religion as a criterion in conducting questionings, searches and other law enforcement investigative procedures;

9. *Encourages* States to consider providing updates on efforts made in this regard as part of ongoing reporting to the Office of the High Commissioner;

10. *Calls upon* States to adopt measures and policies to promote full respect for and protection of places of worship and religious sites, cemeteries and shrines, and to take measures in cases where they are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction;

11. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the High Commissioner pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 22/31 summarizing contributions received from States,[1] and also takes note of the conclusions of the report based on those contributions;

12. *Requests* the High Commissioner to prepare and submit to the Human Rights Council, at its twenty-eighth session, a comprehensive follow-up report with elaborated conclusions based upon information provided by States on the efforts and measures taken by them for the implementation of the action plan outlined in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, as

[1] A/HRC/25/34.

well as their views on potential follow-up measures for further improvement of the implementation of that plan;

13. *Calls for* strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and diversity of religions and beliefs.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.42

General Assembly

Distr.: Restricted
27 March 2014
English
Original: French

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

France, Haiti:* President's statement

PRST 25/...
Situation of human rights in Haiti

At the twenty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council, held from 3 to 28 March 2014, during consideration of agenda item 10, entitled "Technical assistance and capacity-building", the President of the Council made the following statement:

1. The Human Rights Council expresses its gratitude to the Independent Expert for his report on the situation of human rights in Haiti.[1] It takes note of the latest legal and political developments in Haiti, which have been marked by progress in terms of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights:

(a) The submission of the initial report of Haiti on the rights of persons with disabilities to the secretariat of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 20 March 2014;

(b) The recent decision of the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeals to order that further enquiries be undertaken in the case of the former President for Life Jean-Claude Duvalier;

(c) The deposit, in December 2013, of the instrument of ratification of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption of 29 May 1993, which will enter into force for Haiti on 1 April 2014;

(d) The opening of an office to combat violence against women and girls on 27 November 2013 and the establishment of a parliamentary gender equity bureau on 2 December 2013;

(e) The establishment of an ad hoc committee to oversee and assess cases of prolonged pretrial detention on 30 October 2013;

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.
[1] A/HRC/25/71.

GE.14-12715 (E) 310314 310314
1412715

Please recycle

(f) The accession, on 8 October 2013, to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which entered into force for Haiti on 8 January 2014;

(g) The implementation of the 400/100 Programme for the construction of 400 social housing units in 100 districts, which was executed with support from the Inter-American Development Bank, and the launch of the first phase of a programme for the construction of 3,000 social housing units on 16 May 2013;

(h) The establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee to coordinate and harmonize public human rights policies.

2. The Council welcomes the signature of the El Rancho Accord on 14 March 2014, which gives voice to the desire of Haitian political actors to move forward with the planning of elections and the consolidation of democracy in Haiti. To that end, the Council also welcomes the publication of the electoral law and the law on political parties, which pave the way for legislative and local elections to be held in late October 2014. The Council encourages the political authorities of Haiti to maintain their spirit of cooperation and to take swift action with a view to scheduling elections;

3. The Council welcomes the reaffirmation of the commitment of the Haitian authorities to improve the living conditions of Haitian women and men by, inter alia, devoting greater attention to respect for human rights. The Council also welcomes the priorities set out in that regard by the President of Haiti (known as the "five Es" in French): ensuring the rule of law, education, the environment, employment and energy, along with the recent addition of elections to that list. It urges the Government of Haiti to pursue these priorities in a way that will produce concrete, sustainable results for the population of Haiti;

4. Within this context, the Council encourages the Government of Haiti to work to strengthen the rule of law by, inter alia, combating impunity, crime and its causes, and the use of prolonged pretrial detention so as to ensure the operation of public institutions and services and the enjoyment of all human rights;

5. The Council also encourages the Government of Haiti to strengthen national human rights institutions, particularly the Office of Citizen Protection, which the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights accredited with an A status on 4 December 2013 in recognition of its compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).[2] The Council further encourages the authorities of Haiti to redouble their efforts to strengthen judicial institutions and to make them fully compatible with the commitments made by Haiti in relation to respect for human rights;

6. The Council urges the Government of Haiti to continue to adopt the necessary political and legal measures to safeguard the rights of members of vulnerable groups, including women, children, particularly child domestic workers, and persons with disabilities, to increase women's participation in political affairs and to continue to combat gender-based violence and discrimination;

7. The Council is aware of the many obstacles to development in Haiti and the difficulties which the population of Haiti and its leaders continue to encounter since the earthquake of 12 January 2010. It recognizes that families whose members were separated by the earthquake, including unaccompanied children and displaced persons in camps and outside the scope of the main rescue operations, are more vulnerable to human rights

[2] General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993.

violations and that the full enjoyment of civil and political, economic, social and cultural human rights constitutes a factor in peace, stability and development in Haiti;

8. The Council encourages the international community as a whole and, in particular, international donors, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, the group of countries known as the Friends of Haiti, specialized agencies of the United Nations and, in particular, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to step up their cooperation with the Haitian authorities with a view to the full realization of all human rights in Haiti;

9. The Council welcomes and approves the request of the Haitian authorities for a one-year extension of the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, which concerns technical assistance and capacity-building;

10. The Council encourages the Independent Expert to continue to work with international institutions, donors and the international community to raise their awareness of the need to provide their expertise and appropriate resources to support the efforts of the Haitian authorities to rebuild the country and pursue sustainable development;

11. The Council also encourages the Independent Expert to continue to work with the Government of Haiti, non-governmental organizations of Haiti and civil society in Haiti. It invites the Government of Haiti to continue its active cooperation with civil society;

12. The Council invites the Independent Expert to assist the Government of Haiti in acting upon its own recommendations and those made by other special procedures, in particular those of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context;[3]

13. The Council also invites the Independent Expert to submit his report on the situation of human rights in Haiti to the Council at its twenty-eighth session. It further invites him to undertake a mission to Haiti and to report on that mission to the Council at its twenty-eighth session.

---

[3] A/HRC/25/54.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.43

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* India, Namibia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.2/Rev.1

25/... Freedom of opinion and expression: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

The third preambular paragraph *should read*

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.44

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* Ethiopia, India, Namibia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.24

25/... Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Above the first preambular paragraph, insert a new paragraph *reading*

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant instruments,

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12529

1412529

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.45

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* Ethiopia, India, Namibia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.24

25/... Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

After the fourth preambular paragraph, insert a new paragraph *reading*

Recalling also that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms rests with the State, and reaffirming that national legislation consistent with the Charter and other international obligations of the State in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the juridical framework within which human rights defenders conduct their activities,

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12536

1412536

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.46

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* Ethiopia, India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.24

25/... Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Paragraph 1 *should read*

1. *Welcomes* the work and takes note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, and calls upon all States to consider taking concrete steps to create, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment in which human rights defenders can operate free from hindrance and insecurity;

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12543

1412543

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.47

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economi·, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* Ethiopia, India, Namibia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.24

25/... Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Paragraph 6 *should read*

6. *Encourages* all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations, within their mandates, to provide all possible assistance and support to the Special Rapporteur for the effective fulfilment of his/her mandate, including in the context of country visit;

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12550
1412550

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.48

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Egypt,* Ethiopia, India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.20

25/... The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests

After the first preambular paragraph, insert a new paragraph *reading*

Reaffirming also the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12585

1412585

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.49

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Egypt,* Ethiopia, India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.20

25/... The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests

After the eighth preambular paragraph, insert a new paragraph *reading*

Recalling that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms rests with the State, and reaffirming that national legislation consistent with the Charter and other international obligations of the State in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the legal framework within which protests are conducted,

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12592

1412592

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.50

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Egypt,* Ethiopia, India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.20

25/... The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests

After paragraph 19, insert a new paragraph *reading*

19 bis. *Emphasizes* that protests should not constitute a threat to national security and the stability of the State;

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.51

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Egypt,* Ethiopia, India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.20

25/... The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests

Paragraph 20 *should read*

20. *Requests* the High Commissioner to organize regional consultations on the management of assemblies, with the participation of States, relevant United Nations entities and agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, practitioners, relevant special procedures mandate holders and other stakeholders, and to present the outcomes of such regional consultations to the Human Rights Council for its consideration at its thirty-first session;

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.52

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Egypt,* India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.20

25/... The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests

After paragraph 17, insert a new paragraph *reading*

17 bis. *Urges* States to ensure that organizers and leaders of protests are cognizant that they have duties and responsibilities with regard to the proper conduct of those participating in protests organized under their auspices;

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12606
1412606

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.53

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Bangladesh,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* India, Kuwait, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.25

25/... Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur

Paragraph 2 (*b*) *should read*

(*b*) To consider responding favourably to the Special Rapporteur's requests to visit their countries, and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries;

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.54

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Belarus,* China, Cuba, Ecuador,* Egypt,* India, Kuwait, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.25

25/... Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur

Paragraph 2 (*f*) *should read*

(*f*) To ensure appropriate follow-up to conclusions, recommendations, requests for further information and views on individual communications, including those of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture;

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12620

1412620

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.55

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1

25/... Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context

The title of draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1 should read as above.

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12638
1412638

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.56

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1

25/... Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

The first preambular paragraph *should read*

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986, and emphasizing that these two instruments oblige States to strive for the realization of all economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development and, in particular, adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination in this context,

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12645

1412645

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.57

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Bahrain,* Kuwait, Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1

25/... Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

Fourth preambular paragraph

For reaffirming *read* recalling

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12652

1412652

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.58

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1

25/... Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

The sixth preambular paragraph *should read*

Noting the work of the United Nations treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in the promotion of the rights related to adequate housing,

---

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12659
1412659

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.59

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1

25/... Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

Tenth preambular paragraph

For minorities *read* national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12666

1412666

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.60

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Bahrain,* Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1

25/... Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

1. Paragraph 1

For welcomes *read* takes note of

2. Paragraph 2

For acknowledges with appreciation in particular *read* takes note of

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12673
1412673

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.61

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1

25/... Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

After paragraph 2, insert a new paragraph *reading*

2 bis. *Reaffirms* that each State should undertake to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living.

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

GE.14-12680
1412680

Please recycle

United Nations A/HRC/25/L.62

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Algeria, Bahrain,* Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/25/L.18/Rev.1

25/... Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

After paragraph 3, insert two new paragraphs *reading*

3.bis *Urges* States to recognize the effect that discrimination, marginalization and social exclusion have had and continue to have on many racial groups living in a numerically based minority situation within a State, to ensure that persons in such groups can exercise, as individual members of such groups, fully and effectively, all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction and in full equality before the law, and to take, where applicable, appropriate measures with regard to employment, housing and education with a view to preventing racial discrimination;

3.ter *Also urges* States to take, where applicable, appropriate measures to prevent racial discrimination against persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities with regard to housing and related social services;

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.